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Hall et al.

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(54) **BED WITH NEGATIVE SPACE**

(71) Applicant: **Sonu Sleep Corporation**, Playa del Rey, CA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Bradley Hall**, Los Angeles, CA (US); **Stason Strong**, Playa del Rey, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **SONU SLEEP CORPORATION**, Playa del Rey, CA (US)

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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A47C 27/15	(2006.01)
A47G 9/10	(2006.01)
A47G 9/02	(2006.01)

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CPC ***A47C 27/146*** (2013.01); ***A47C 27/144*** (2013.01); ***A47C 27/148*** (2013.01); ***A47C 27/15*** (2013.01); ***A47G 9/0238*** (2013.01); ***A47G 9/10*** (2013.01)

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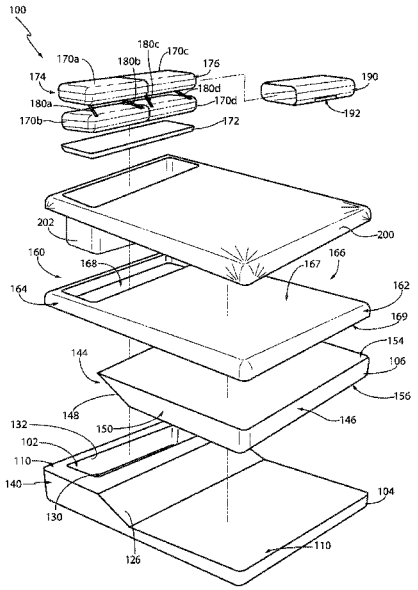
Primary Examiner — David R Hare
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Cislo & Thomas, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A bed defining a negative space to accommodate side sleepers and stomach sleepers by providing a space into which the user's arms and shoulders can extend. Channel pillows can be placed inside the negative space to provide support for the user's head while allowing the user's hands and shoulders to slide in between the channel pillow and the wall that define the negative space. The negative space is formed into a foundation having an upper torso region, a lower torso region, and a transition region therebetween. The transition region can comprise an angled wall. A cushion layer with a slanted wall is configured to cover the transition region and lower torso region of the foundation. An upper, comfort layer can be provided with a cutout that aligns with the negative space when placed on top of the foundation and cushion layer.

19 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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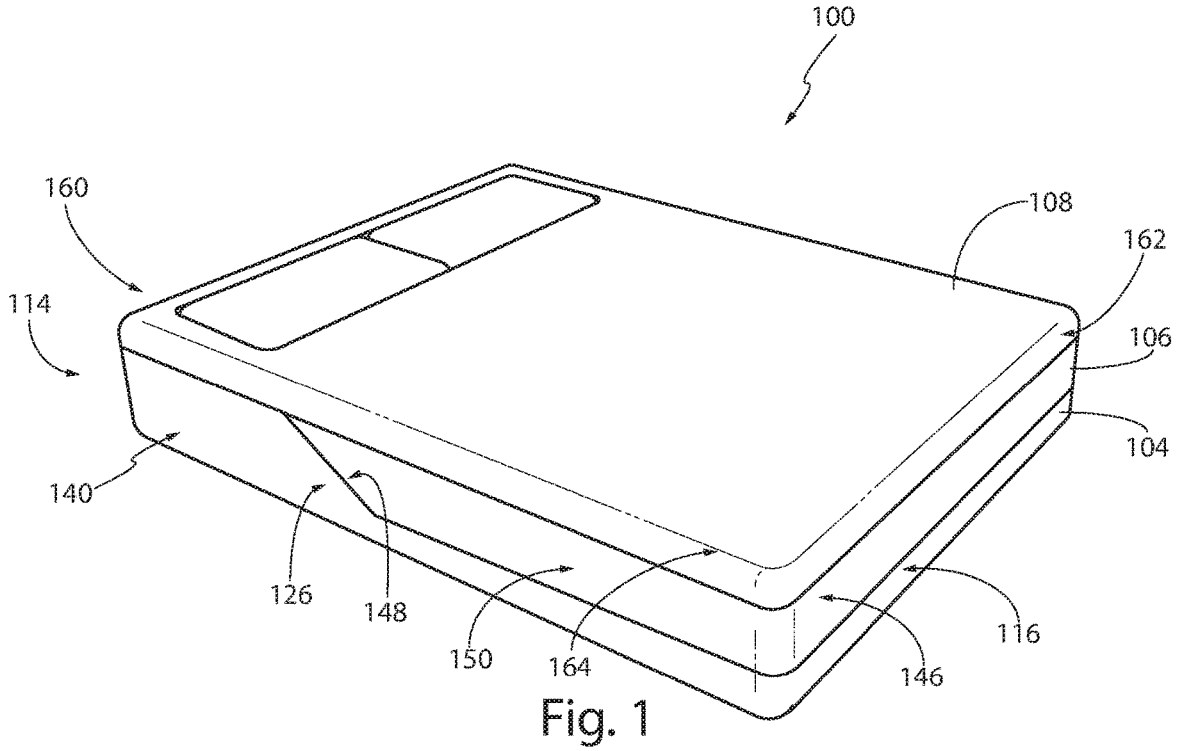
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160
108
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114
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104
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126
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146
116

Fig. 1

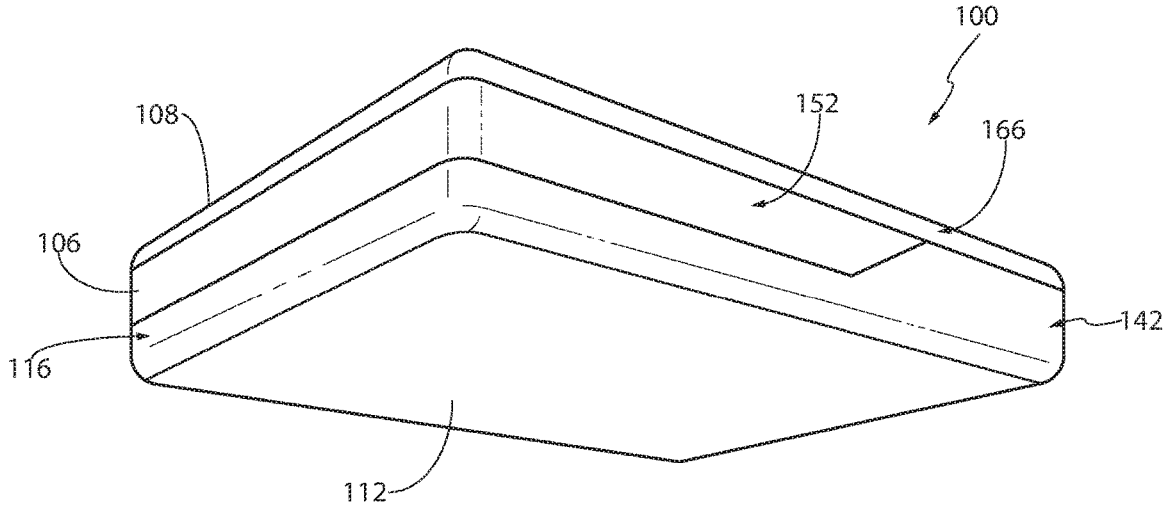
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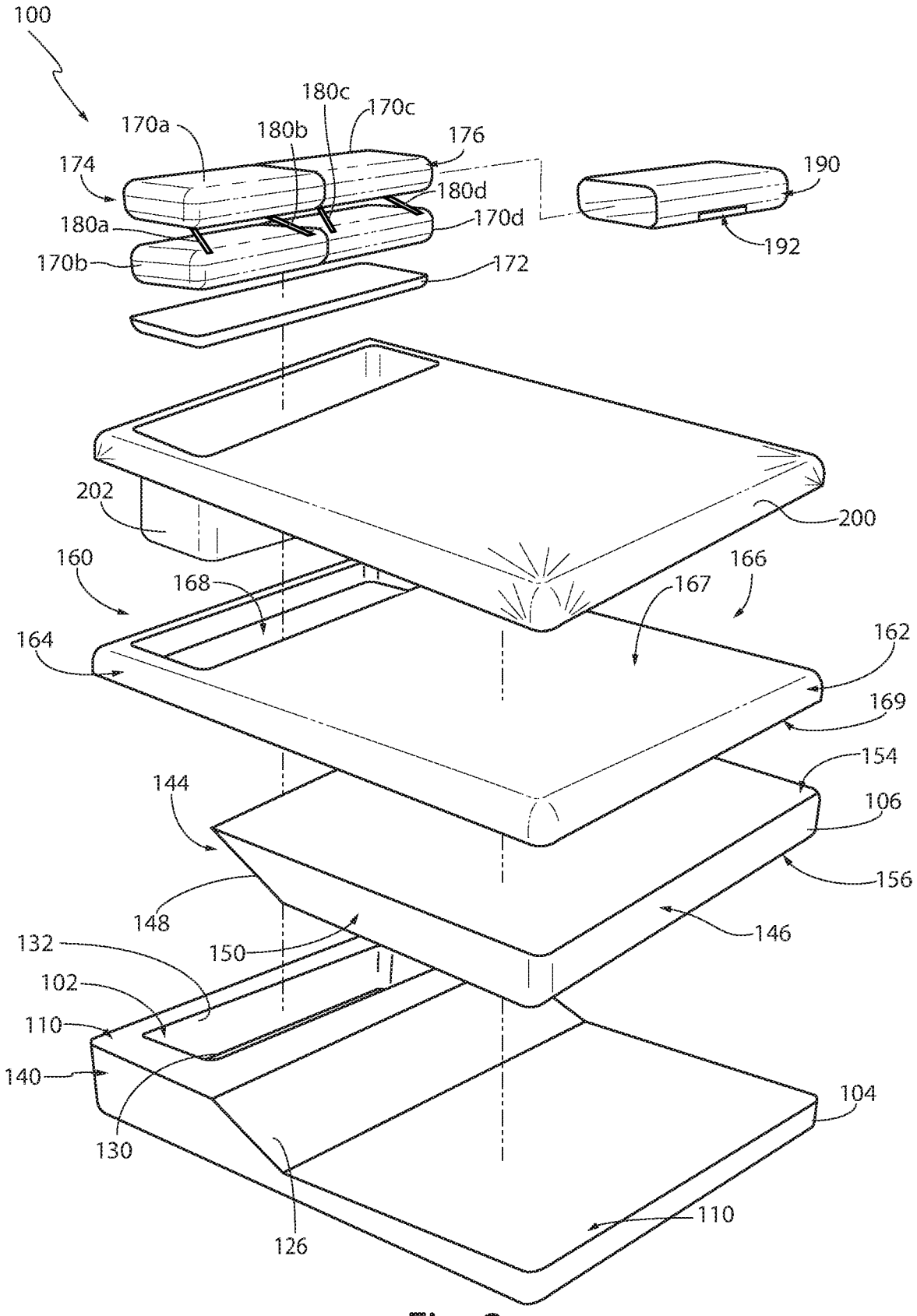
Fig. 2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167
166
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144
106
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148
146
132
150
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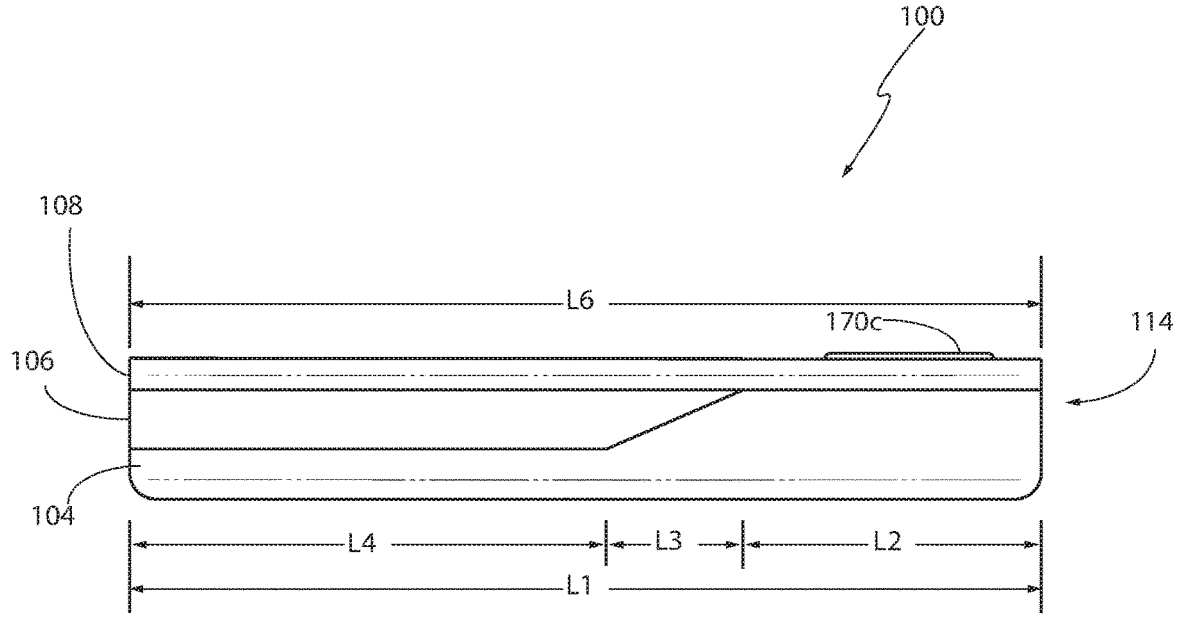
110
140
104
130
110
126

Fig. 3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114
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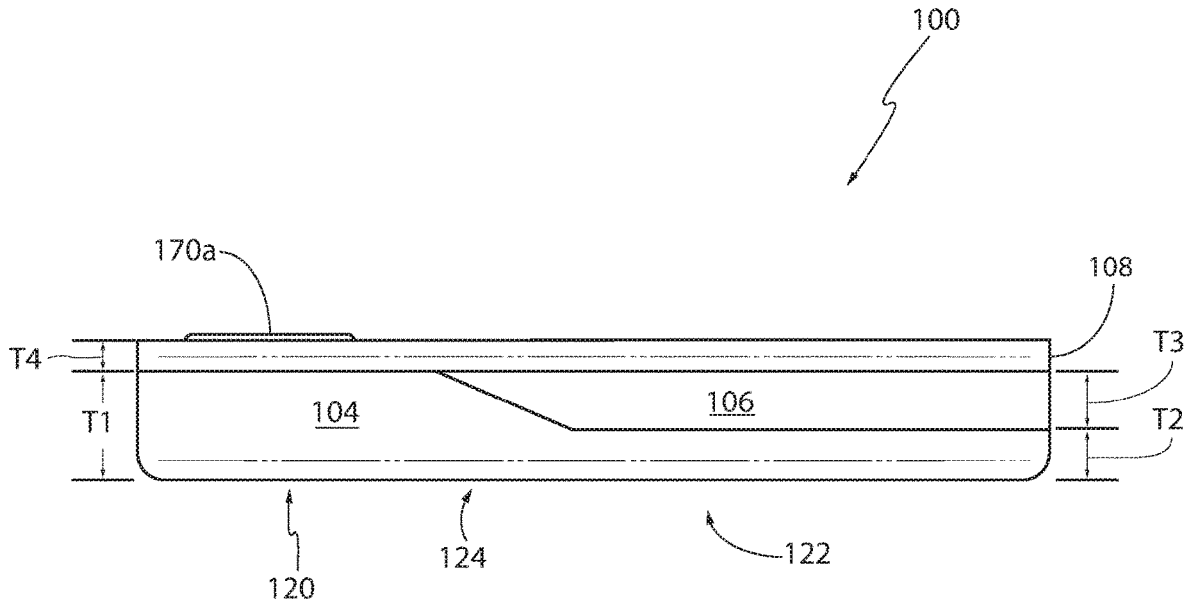
104
L4
L3
L2
L1

Fig. 4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T4
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T1
104
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T2
120
124
122

Fig. 5

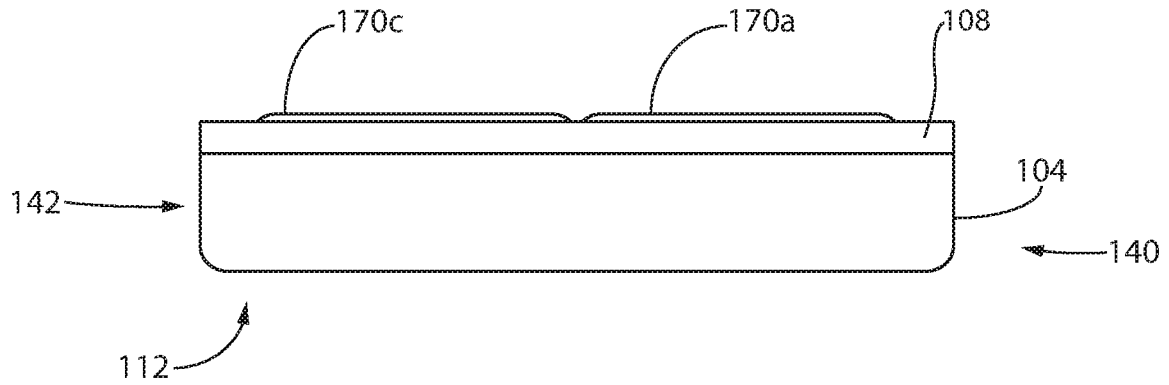
170c
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Fig. 6

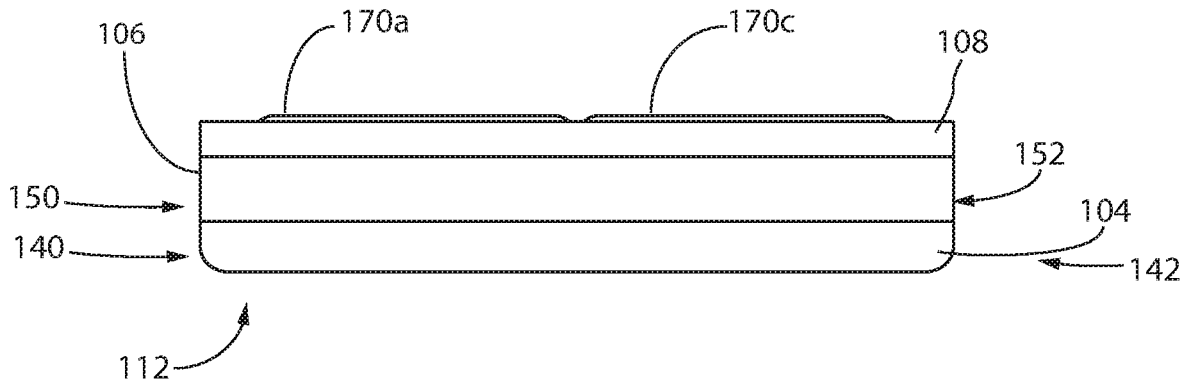
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Fig. 7

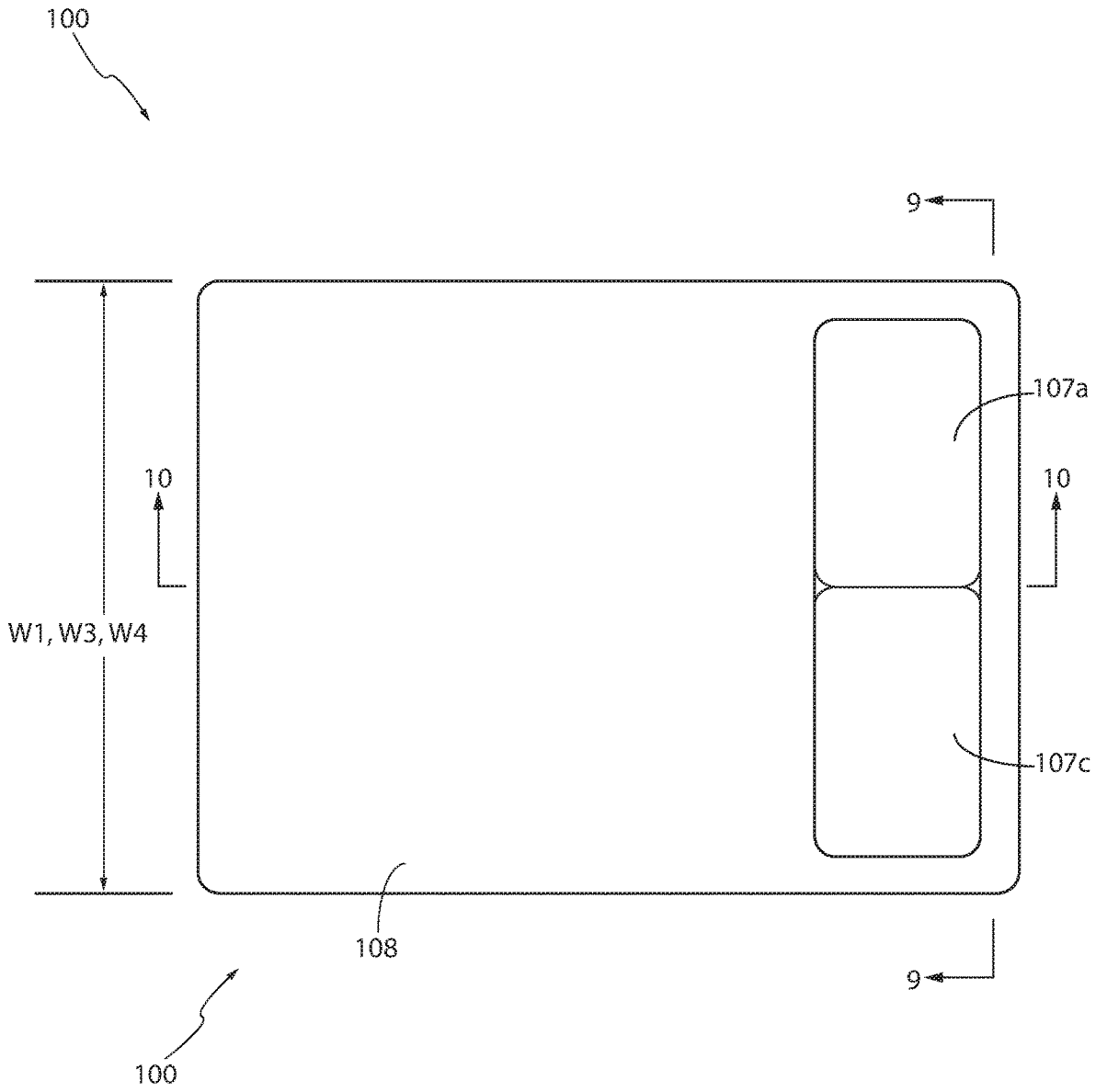
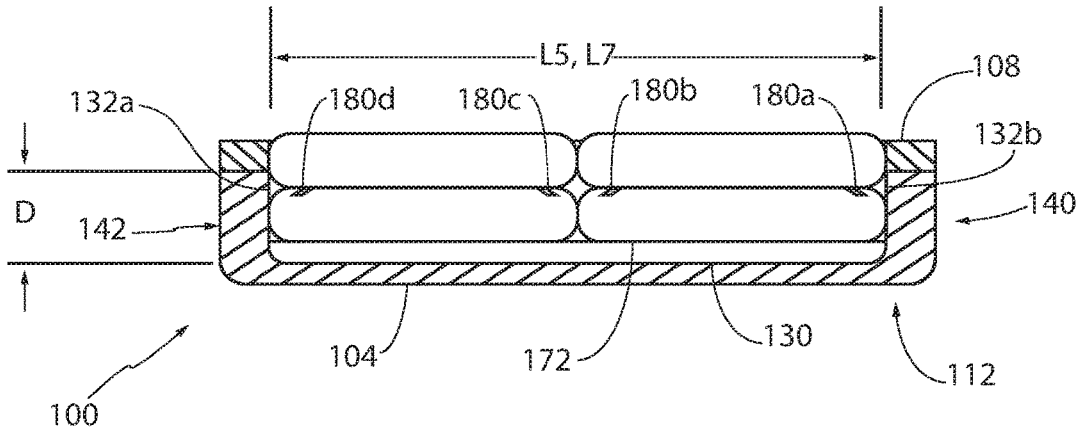


Fig. 8


L5, L7
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132a
180d
180c
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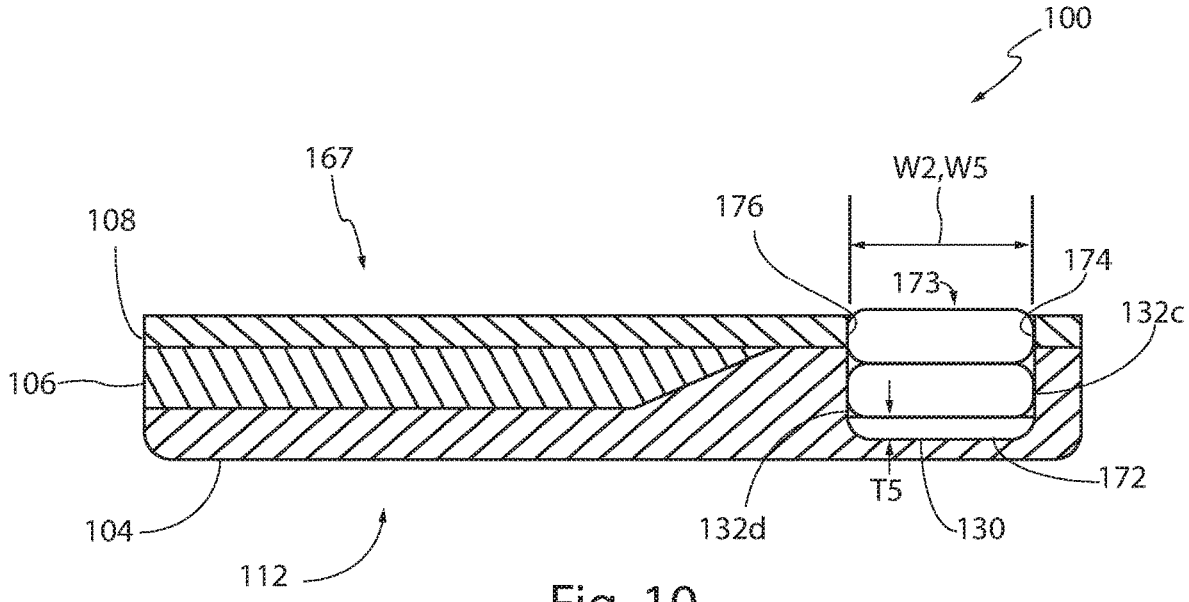
180a
132b
D
142
140
104
172
130
112
100

Fig. 9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W2,W5
108
176
174
173
132c
106
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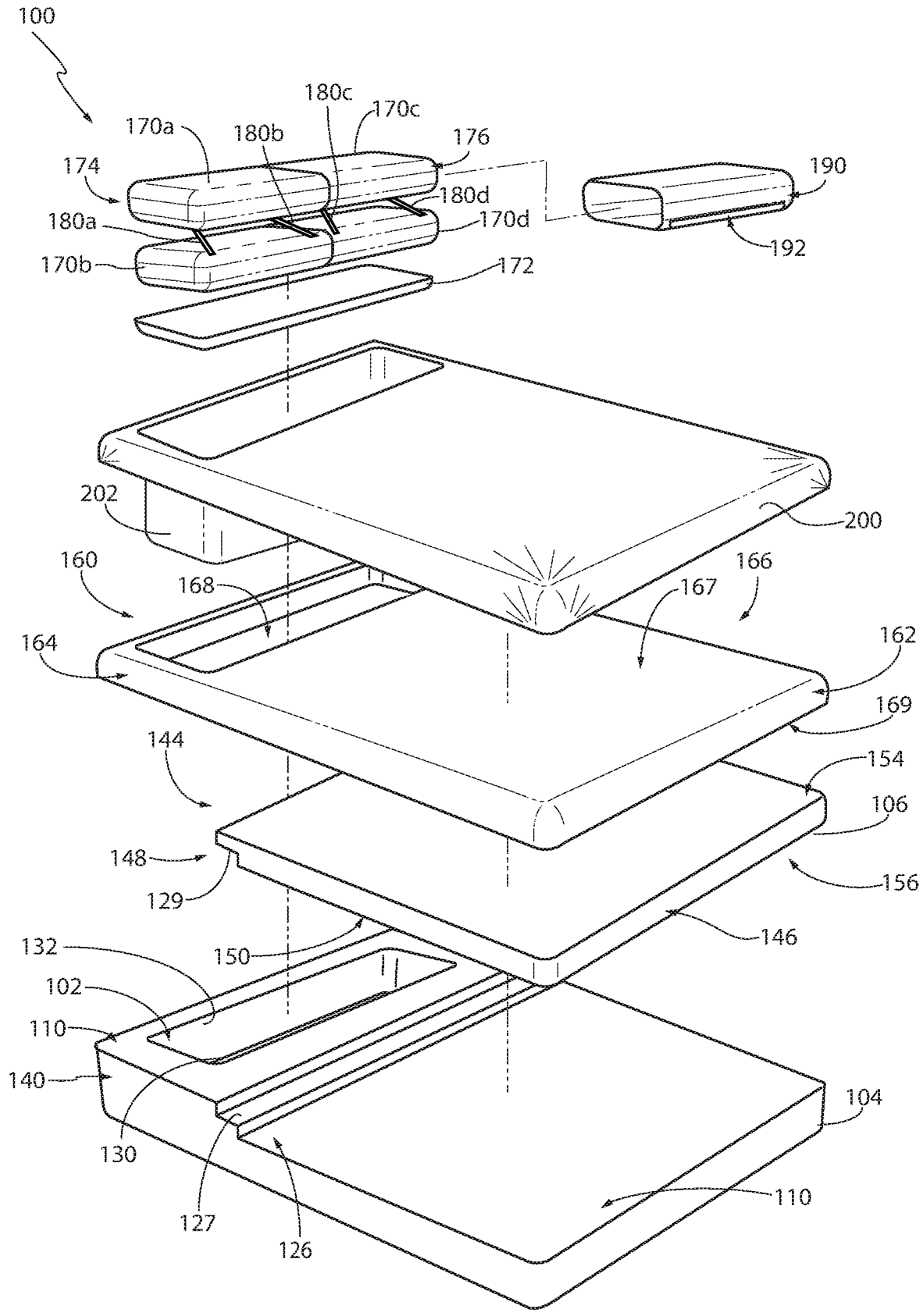
T5
104
132d
130
112

Fig. 10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166
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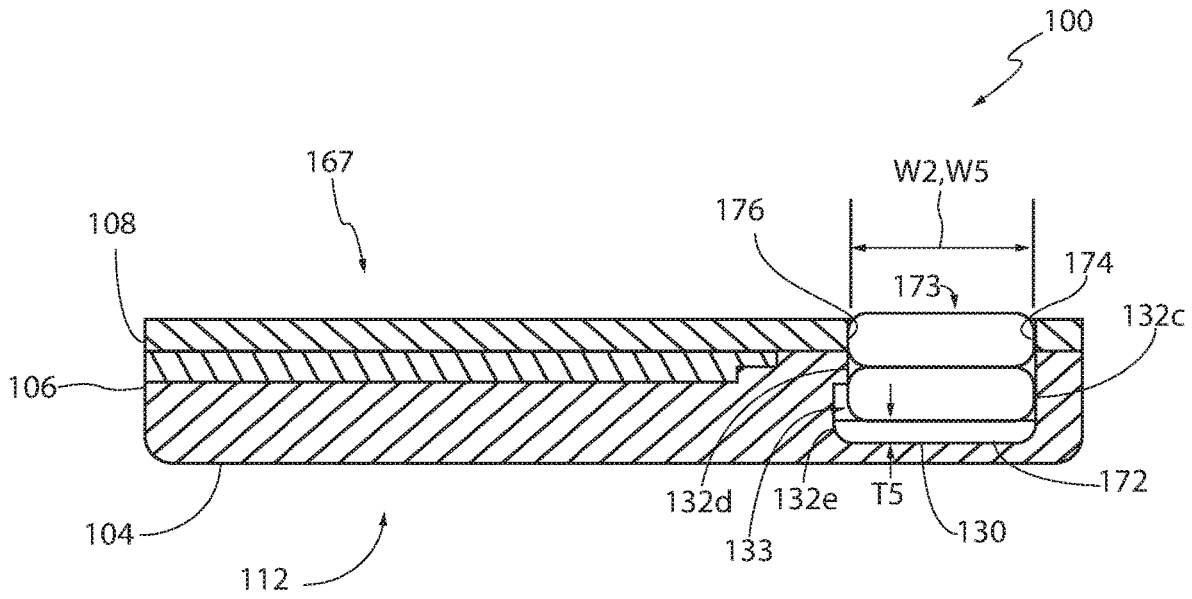
104
130
110
127
126

Fig. 11


100
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W2,W5
176
108
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173
132c
106
172
132d
132e
T5
130
104
133
112

Fig. 12

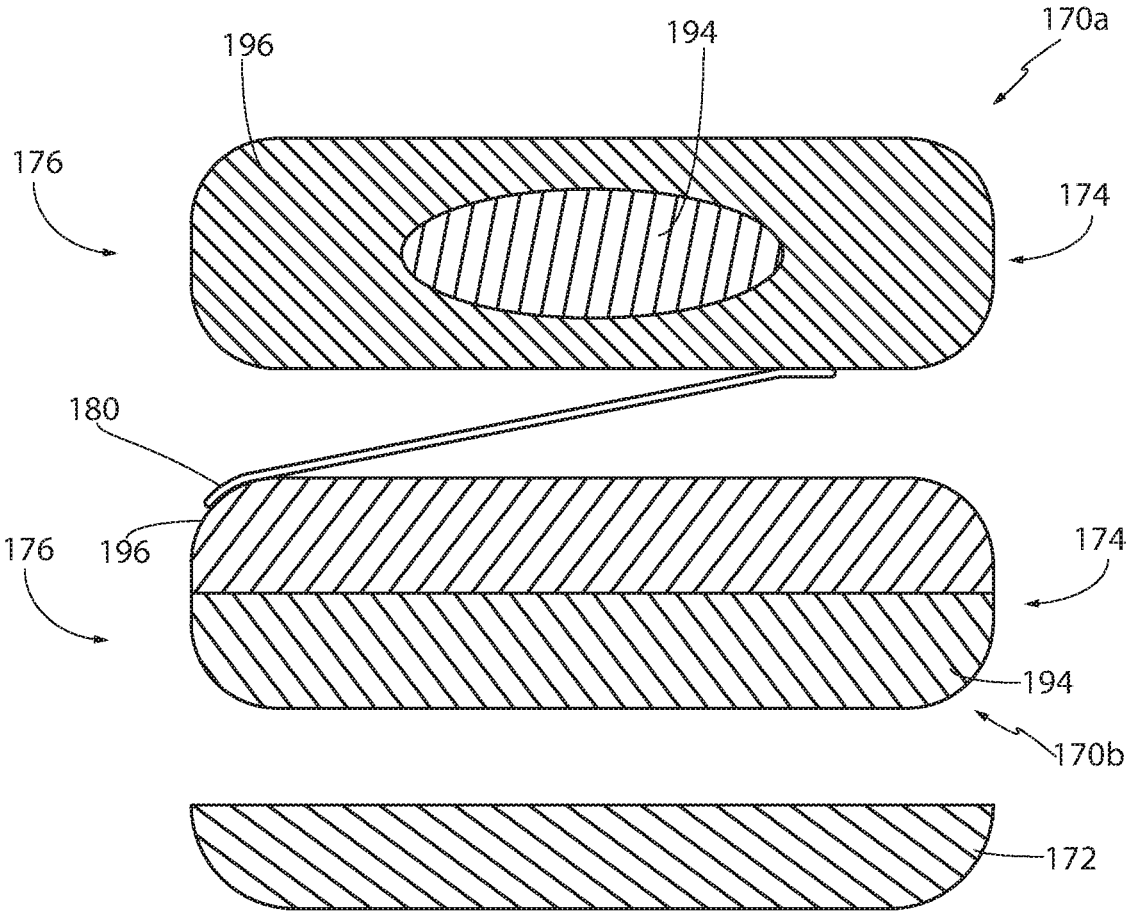

Fig. 13

BED WITH NEGATIVE SPACE

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to beds.

BACKGROUND

Traditional mattress designs only allow a sleeper to lay flat, causing discomfort, aches and pains for a large percentage of the population due to the lack of three-dimensional space needed to conform to the shape of the human body. The traditional flat mattress design often results in poor support for neck, shoulder, and back muscles and joints, preventing full comfort for side and stomach sleeping positions, as well as causing overlapping space requirements when sharing a mattress with another sleeper.

For the foregoing reason there is a need for beds that allow three-dimensional movement of a user's shoulders, arms and neck, greatly increasing comfort by supporting the body in the proper locations, allowing space in the proper locations as well as providing multiple support layers to accommodate for the overlapping of an additional sleeper's limbs in the channel's three-dimensional space.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed to a bed that maintains the rectangular shape of traditional mattresses only for its footprint or from plan-view, but comprises a channel or negative space formed in the upper torso area of the bed to accommodate three-dimensional movement of the user. The negative space is configured and dimensioned to receive the arms and shoulder of the user and is formed into the foundation of the bed. In addition, auxiliary components of the bed, such as pillows and sheets can also be placed in the negative space. The foundation also comprises an upper torso region, and transition region in which an angled wall descends to a flat, lower torso region. A cushion can be placed on top of the lower torso region. The cushion also has a sloped wall corresponding with the angled wall of the foundation. An upper layer can be placed on top of the foundation and cushion layer for added comfort. A cutout is formed in the upper layer to correspond with the negative space so that the negative space is accessible through the upper layer. Specially designed channel pillows and a support layer are provided to place inside the negative space to provide support for the user.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** shows a perspective view of the top side of an embodiment of the bed.

FIG. **2** shows a perspective view of the bottom side of the bed.

FIG. **3** shows an exploded view of the bed.

FIG. **4** shows an elevation view from a first side of the bed.

FIG. **5** shows an elevation view from a second side of the bed.

FIG. **6** shows an elevation view from the head end of the bed.

FIG. **7** shows an elevation view from the foot end of the bed.

FIG. **8** shows a plan view from the top of the bed.

FIG. **9** shows a cross sectional view from the head end of the bed taken at line **9-9** in FIG. **8**.

FIG. **10** shows a cross sectional view from the side of the bed taken at line **10-10** in FIG. **8**.

FIG. **11** shows an exploded view of another embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. **12** shows a cross sectional view from the side of the bed taken at line **10-10** in FIG. **8**, but showing the embodiment of FIG. **11**.

FIG. **13** shows a cross sectional exploded view of the channel pillows and support layer that fits into the negative space.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The detailed description set forth below in connection with the appended drawings is intended as a description of presently-preferred embodiments of the invention and is not intended to represent the only forms in which the present invention may be constructed or utilized. The description sets forth the functions and the sequence of steps for constructing and operating the invention in connection with the illustrated embodiments. It is to be understood, however, that the same or equivalent functions and sequences may be accomplished by different embodiments that are also intended to be encompassed within the spirit and scope of the invention.

With reference to the FIGS. **1-8**, the invention of the present application is a bed **100** that contains a negative space **102** (empty space or channel) at the region of the head and shoulders (i.e. the upper torso region) for allowing users to insert their arms into the negative space **102** when lying on their sides or backs. The negative space **102** can also be used to store bed accessories, such as pillows and blankets, which can also provide support for the user. The bed **100** comprises different layers for support and comfort. For example, the bed **100** comprises a foundation **104** and a cushion layer **106**. In some embodiments, the bed can further comprise an upper layer **108**. Additional layers may be added using various mattress materials, technologies, and techniques to tailor the amount of support and comfort to accommodate user preferences.

The foundation **104** makes up the base of the bed **100** and has resilient, highly supportive properties. For example, the foundation **104** can be made up of foam, wood, metal, and other material typically used for foundation of a bed, or any combination thereof. The foundation **104** comprises a top surface **110**, a bottom surface **112** opposite the top surface **110**, a head end **114** adjacent to the top surface **110** and the bottom surface **112**, a foot end **116** opposite the head end **114** and adjacent to the top surface **110** and the bottom surface **112**, a first side **140** adjacent to the head end **114**, the foot end **116**, the top surface **110**, and the bottom surface **112**, and a second side **142** opposite the first side **140** and adjacent to the head end **114**, the foot end **116**, the top surface **110**, and the bottom surface **112**. The top surface **110** and bottom surface **112** are generally flat, horizontal, and parallel to each other except as described in more detail below. As shown in FIG. **4**, the length L**1** of the foundation **104** as measured from the head end **114** to the foot end **116** is typical of standard bed sizes, for example, about 75 inches for twin and full size beds, about 80 inches for queen, king, and twin XL size beds, about 84 inches for California king size beds, or any other custom length. The width W**1** of the foundation **104** (see FIG. **8**) as measured from the first side **140** to the second side **142** can be typical of standard bed size, for example, about 39 inches for twin size beds, about 54 inches for full size beds, about 60 inches for queen size beds, about

76 inches for king size beds, about 72 inches for California king size beds, or any other custom width.

As shown in FIG. **5**, the foundation **104** has an upper torso region **120** having a first thickness T**1** (defined as the distance from the top surface **110** to the bottom surface **112** at the upper torso region **120**) extending from the head end **114**, and a lower torso region **122** having a second thickness T**2** (defined as the distance from the top surface **110** to the bottom surface **112** at the lower torso region **122**) extending to the foot end **116**. The thickness T**1** of the upper torso region **120** is greater than the thickness T**2** of the lower torso region **122**.

The foundation **104** also has a transition region **124** where the upper torso region **120** transitions into the lower torso region **122** moving from the head end **114** to the foot end **116**. In some embodiments, the transition region **124** comprises a vertical wall perpendicular to the top surface **110** and the bottom surface **112**, thereby creating and abrupt transition from the upper torso region **120** to the lower torso region **122**. In some embodiments, the transition region **124** comprises an angled wall **126** between the top surface **110** at the upper torso region **122** and the top surface **110** at the lower torso region **122**. Thus, while the top surface **110** is generally parallel to the bottom surface **112**, a portion of the top surface **110** of the foundation **102** in the transition region **124** may not be parallel to the bottom surface **112** of the foundation **102**. As such, in the preferred embodiment, the foundation **104** has a top surface **110** that has a flat, horizontal upper torso region **120** parallel to the bottom surface **112** that begins at the head end **114** and remains flat up to the transition region **124**, and merges into the angled wall **126** creating a sloped transition region **124**, and transitions into the top surface **110** of the lower torso region **122** that is again flat and parallel to the bottom surface **112** and remains flat and parallel to the bottom surface **112** from the transition region **124** to the foot end **116**, as shown in FIGS. **1** and **10**. In the preferred embodiment, the transition region **124** can be stepped as shown in FIGS. **11** and **12**. As such, the transition region **124** can mimic a staircase. In other words, the angled wall **126** is stepped instead of being a smooth slope. Therefore, as used in this application, the angled wall **126** or slanted wall **148** refers to the general angled nature of the transition region, and can include a series of right angled walls that form a staircase giving a generally angled or slanted appearance.

The upper torso region **120** further defines the negative space **102**. The negative space **102** is a hollow space or channel defined by a floor **130** and at least one sidewall **132**. As such, the negative space **102** can be of many different shapes, such as circular, oval, square, rectangular, and the like. Preferably, the negative space **102** has generally a box-shape or rectangular cuboid shape. As such, the negative space is defined by a floor **130** and four sidewalls **132***a-d*. The area of the negative space **102** can occupy about 35 percent to about 75 percent of the area of the top surface **110** of the area upper torso region **120**. Preferably, the area of the negative space **102** can occupy about 45 percent to about 65 percent of the area of the top surface **110** of the upper torso region **120**. More preferably, the area of the negative space can occupy about 50 percent to about 60 percent of the area of the top surface **110** of the upper torso region **120**. For example, in some embodiments, the area of the negative space occupies about 55 percent of the area of the top surface **110** of the upper torso region **120**.

In some embodiments, a portion of the sidewall **132***d* that is nearest to the transition region **124** or the angled wall **126** may have a recessed wall **132***e* thereby creating an additional cutout **133** within the negative space **102**. Specifically, a bottom portion of the sidewall **132***d* may have a recessed wall **132***e* that is moved closer to the angled wall **126** or the transition region **124** of the foundation **104**. Therefore, a rectangular cutout **133** is formed underneath the top surface **110** of the foundation **104** in the upper torso region **120**. Preferably, the cutout **133** extends the full length L**5** of the negative space **104**. This cutout **133** creates an additional space for the arms of the user who have inserted their arms into the negative space.

In the preferred embodiment, the foundation layer **104** at the head end **114** has a thickness T**1** ranging from about 4 inches to about 20 inches. Preferably, the thickness T**1** of the foundation layer **104** at the head end **114** is about 8 inches to about 16 inches. More preferably, the thickness T**1** of the foundation layer **104** at the head end is about 11 inches to about 14 inches.

The thickness T**2** of the foundation layer **104** at the foot end **116** can range from about 2 inches to about 8 inches. Preferably, the thickness T**2** of the foundation layer **104** at the foot end **116** can range from about 4 inches to about 6 inches. For example, the thickness T**2** of the foundation layer **104** at the foot end **116** can be about 5 inches.

The length L**2** of the upper torso region **120** ranges from about 16 inches to about 30 inches. In other words, the transition region **124** can start at about 16 inches to about 30 inches from the head end **114** of the foundation **104**. Preferably, the length L**2** of the upper torso region **120** is about 21 inches to about 28 inches. More preferably, the length L**2** of the upper torso region **120** is about 24 inches to about 26 inches.

The transition region **124** has a length L**3** that can range from about 4 inches to about 16 inches. For example, the length L**3** of the transition region **124** has a length L**3** that can range from about 10 inches to about 14 inches. In some embodiments, the length L**3** of the transition region **124** can range from about 11 inches to about 13 inches. In some embodiments, the length L**3** of the transition region **124** can range from about 4 inches to about 8 inches. For example, the length L**3** of the transition region **124** can be from about 5 inches to about 6 inches. In the stepped angled wall embodiment, each step **127** can be defined by its rise (vertical rise) and run (horizontal run). As such, the length L**3** of the transition region **124** can be the sum of the runs of all of the steps within the transition region **124**. Therefore, by way of example only, if there is only one step **127** as shown in FIG. **11**, then the run of that step can be about 5 inches to about 8 inches. If there were two steps, each step **127** can have smaller run of about 2 inches to about 4 inches. The rise of each step can similarly be dependent on the number of steps **127** within the transition region **124**. For example, the rise of each step can range from about 1 inch to about 5 inches. In some embodiments, the rise of each step can range from about 2 to about 3 inches or 4 inches.

The lower torso region **122** has a length L**4** that can range from about 31 inches to about 51 inches. Preferably, the length L**4** of the lower torso region **122** has a length L**4** that can range from about 36 inches to about 48 inches. Most preferably, the lower torso region **122** has a length L**4** that can range from about 42 inches to about 46 inches.

As shown in FIG. **9**, the depth D of the negative space **102** as measured from the top of one of the sidewalls **132***a-d* to the top of the floor **103** can range from about 5 inches to about 15 inches. Preferably, the depth D of the negative space **102** can range from about 7 inches to about 13 inches. More preferably, the depth D of the negative space **102** can range from about 9 inches to about 11 inches. The length L**5**

of the negative space **102** measured in the direction of one sidewall **132***a* defining the negative space **102** adjacent to one side **142** of the foundation **104** towards the opposite side wall **132***b* defining the negative space adjacent to the opposite side **140** of the foundation **104** varies considerably depending on the size of the foundation **104** (i.e. twin, full, queen, king, California king, etc.). In general, the negative space **102** can be set inwardly from each side **140**, **142** (i.e. towards the center of the foundation) by about 1 inch to about 6 inches. Preferably, the negative space **102** can be set inwardly from each side **140**, **142** by about 2 inches to about 5 inches. Most preferably, the negative space **102** is set inwardly from the sides **140**, **142** by about 3 inches to about 4 inches on each side **140**, **142**. The width W**2** of the negative space **102** (as measured from the sidewall **132***c* adjacent to the head end **114** to the sidewall **132***d* adjacent to the transition region **124**) can be offset inwardly from the head end **114** (i.e. towards the transition region) and inwardly from the transition region **124** (i.e. towards the head end) by about 1 inch to about 6 inches. Preferably, the negative space **102** can be set inwardly from the head end **114** and the transition region **124** by about 2 inches to about 5 inches on each side. More preferably, the negative space **102** can be set inwardly from the head end **114** and the transition region **124** by about 3 inches to about 4 inches on each side. The distance between the negative space **102** and the head end **114** need not be the same as the distance between the negative space **102** and the transition region **124**.

To improve the comfort level of the bed **100**, the bed **100** further comprises a cushion layer **106**. In the preferred embodiment, the cushion layer **106** is trapezoid shaped and is configured to cover the transition region **124** and the lower torso region **122** of the foundation **104**, and has softer, memory-style supportive properties. As such, the cushion layer **106** has a first side **150**, a second side opposite the first side **152**, a top surface **154** adjacent to the first side **150** and the second side **152**, a bottom surface **156** parallel to the top surface **154** and adjacent to the first side **150** and second side **152**, an upper torso side **144** adjacent to the top surface **154**, the bottom surface **156**, the first side **150** and second side **152**, and a foot side **146** opposite the upper torso side **144** and adjacent to the top surface **154**, the bottom surface **156**, the first side **150** and second side **152**, wherein the foot side **146** is adjacent and perpendicular to the top surface **154** and the bottom surface **156**, but is non-parallel to the upper torso side **144**. Therefore, the cushion layer **106** is more specifically a right trapezoid shape. Specifically, the upper torso side **144** has a slanted wall **148** that is slanted at the same angle as the angled wall **126** of the foundation **104**. In some embodiments, the slanted wall **148** can be stepped to match a stepped transition region **124** as shown in FIG. **11**. The thickness T**3** of the cushion layer **106** (see FIG. **5**) is generally the difference between the thickness T**1** of the foundation **104** at the head end **114** and the thickness T**2** of the foundation **104** at the foot end **116**. The width W**3** of the cushion layer **106** (see FIG. **8**) as measured from a first side **150** of the cushion layer **106** to a second side **152** of the cushion layer **106** is substantially the same as the width W**1** of the foundation **104**. Therefore, when the cushion layer **106** is laid on top of the foundation **104**, the sides **150**, **152** of the cushion layer **106** aligns flush with sides **140**, **142** of the foundation **104**, and the foot end **146** of the cushion layer **106** aligns flush with the foot end **116** of the foundation **104**. Furthermore, the top surface **154** of the cushion layer **106** aligns flush with the top surface **110** of the foundation **104** at the upper torso region **120**, and the slanted wall **148** of the cushion layer **106** corresponds or mates perfectly with the angled wall **126** of the foundation **106**. In some embodiments, fasteners (e.g. hook-and-loop, buttons, magnets, clips, hooks, and the like) can be used to connect the angled wall **126** to the slanted wall **148**.

In some embodiments, to further improve the comfort, the bed **100** can further comprise an upper layer **108** that covers the entire top area defined by the cushion layer **106** and the foundation **104**. The upper layer **108** can have the softest, most plush materials of the bed **100**. The upper layer **108** comprises a head end **160**, a foot end **162** opposite the head end **160**, a first side **164** adjacent to the head end **160** and the foot end **162**, and a second side **166** opposite the first side **164** and adjacent to the head end **160** and the foot end **162** of the upper layer **108**. The length L**6** and width W**4** dimensions of the upper layer **108** (see FIGS. **4** and **8**) is substantially similar to that of the foundation **104** so as to cover the entire top surface **110** of the foundation **104** and cushion layer **106**. The upper layer **108** further comprises a cutout **168**. The cutout **168** is dimensioned substantially similar to the length L**5** and width W**2** of the negative space **102** and positioned within the upper layer **108** so as to align with the negative space **102** when the upper layer **108** is placed properly on top of the foundation **104** and the cushion layer **106**. The upper layer **108** has a thickness T**4** (measured from the top surface **167** to the bottom surface **169**, see FIG. **5**) that can range from about 0.5 inch to about 5 inches. Preferably, the thickness T**4** of the upper layer **108** is about 1 inch to about 4 inches. More preferably, the thickness T**4** of the upper layer is about 2 inches to about 3 inches.

In order to support the upper torso of a user, the support layer **172** is placed on the floor **130** of the negative space to bolster the foundation layer **104** intersecting with the cushion layer **106** in a gradating shape. This trapezoidal shape allows the foundation layer **104** to gradually increase support towards the wall **132***d* at the foot of the negative space **102**, enabling even support for the user's upper torso (most commonly the heaviest area of the body), while preventing the excessive compression of the areas closest to the negative space **102**.

The intersecting trapezoids of the foundation layer **104** and the cushion layer **106** allow for the foundation layer **104** to replace the cushion layer **106**, meeting the upper layer **108** for the remaining three walls **132***a-c* around the negative space **102** in order to further bolster support for the negative space **102**.

With reference to FIGS. **9-10**, inside the negative space **102**, can be a set of specifically designed channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* and a support layer **172**. The support layer **172** can be placed on the floor **130** of the negative space **102**, and the channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* can be stacked on top of the support layer **172**. The length and width of the support layer **172** is dimensioned substantially similar to the length L**5** and width W**2** dimensions of the negative space **102** so as to fit snuggly inside the negative space **102**. The thickness T**5** of the support layer **172** can vary depending on the thickness of the channel pillows so that when two channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* are stacked on top of each other, and placed on top of the support layer **172** laying on the floor **130** of the negative space **102**, the top surface **173** of the top channel pillow **170***a* is generally flush with the top surface **167** of the upper layer **108**. Regular sleeping pillows can be placed on top of the channel pillow **170***a*. In some embodiments, the top surface **173** of the top channel pillow **170***a* can rise above the top surface **167** of the upper layer **108** so that the top channel pillow **170***a* can function as a sleeping pillow.

The channel pillows **170***a*, **172***b* are stacked on top of each other and on top of the support layer **172** to produce the correct amount of support to the user's head while the shoulders and/or arms are immersed in the negative space **102**. The two layers of channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* allow the user three levels of depth on which to rest their shoulders and arms within the negative space **102**. These levels accommodate for different size users and all sleeping positions, while relieving pressure that would otherwise be applied by the traditional flat mattress design.

Preferably, the channel pillows **170***a-d* are stacked in pairs. For wider beds, such as queen, king, and California-king sizes, at least four channel pillows **170***a-d* may be used, two pairs on each side of the bed—two channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* for the user on the left, and two channel pillows **170***c*, **170***d* for the right. Each channel pillow **170***a-d* has a head end **174** and a shoulder end **176**. The head end **174** of a channel pillow **170***a-d* is aligned along the head end **114** side of the foundation **104** and is where the top of the head of the user would be closest to in proper usage, and the shoulder end **176** of a channel pillow **170***a-d* is aligned along the transition region **120** side of the foundation **104**, and is where the shoulders of the users would be closest to in proper usage.

In some embodiments, a first channel pillow **170***a* can be connected to a second channel pillow **170***b* immediately below the first channel pillow **170***a* with a connector **180**. For example, with reference to FIG. **12**, in the preferred embodiment, the head end **174** of a first channel pillow **170***a* can be connected to the shoulder end **176** of the second channel pillow **170***b*, or vice versa with the shoulder end **176** of the first channel pillow **170***a* being connected to the head end **174** of the second channel pillow **170***b*. In another example, the head end **174** of a first channel pillow **170***a* can be connected to the head end **174** of a second channel pillow **170***b* immediately below the first channel pillow **170***a* with a connector **180**. Alternatively, the shoulder end **176** of a first channel pillow **170***a* can be connected to the shoulder end **176** of a second channel pillow **170***b* immediately below the first channel pillow **170***a*.

The connector **180** can be any kind of strap, such as an elastic strap. Multiple straps **180***a*, **180***b* can be used to keep the stacked channel pillows aligned and in place throughout the night. Even more connectors **180***a-d* can be used for more channel pillows **170***a-d*. In a preferred embodiment, the connectors **180***a*, **180***b* may be arranged non-parallel to each other. For example, the connectors **180***a*, **180***b* can be attached to the top channel pillow **170***a* or bottom channel pillow **170***b* near the corners at the should end **176**. The opposite sides of the connectors **180***a*, **180***b* near the head end **174** can be angled towards each other as shown in FIG. **3**. In another example, the connectors **180***a*, **180***b* can be arranged parallel to each other with a first connector **180***a* can be placed near the first head end **174** corners of a top channel pillow **170***a* and its bottom channel pillow **170***b*, and a second connector **180***b* can be placed at the opposite head end **174** corners of the top and bottom channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b*. Having connectors **180***a*, **180***b* at opposite corners resists lateral movement of the stacked channel pillows **170***a-d*. The connectors **180***a*, **180***b* can be fixed (e.g., stitched) to the paired channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b*, and **170***c*, **170***d*, or can be reversibly attached using mating fasteners, such as hook-and-loop fasteners, magnets, snap buttons, hooks, clips, and the like. This embodiment allows the channel pillow pairs **170***a*, **170***b* or **170***c*, **170***d* to be separated. In some embodiments, the connectors **180** can be removed and the channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* can be attached directly together via the mating fasteners.

In some embodiments, the connectors **180** can be the mating fasteners without the need of a strap. For example, the bottom surface of the top channel pillow **170***a* can have a large patch of one mating fastener **182** (the hook or loop) of a hook and loop fastener, and the top surface of the bottom channel pillow **170***b* can have the complementary mating fastener **184** (loop or hook, respectively) of the hook-and-loop fastener. Because of the large surface area of the connector **180**, the stacked channel pillow pair **170***a*, **170***b* resists lateral movement. With mating fasteners **182**, **184** that cannot be presented as a large patch, the multiple mating fasteners **182**, **184** can be strategically placed apart from each other to resist lateral movement of the top channel pillow **170***a* relative to the bottom channel pillow **170***b*, such as in the corners or along opposite edges of the channel pillow.

Pillow cases **190** are typically used with pillows. As such, pillow cases **190** (see FIG. **3**) can be uniquely designed with openings **192** corresponding with the location of the connectors **180** so as not to obstruct the connection of the stacked channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b*. In some embodiments, the connectors **180** can be on the pillow cases **190**. Therefore, rather than the channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* being directly attached to each other, the channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* can be attached through their respective pillows cases as described above.

In some embodiments, one large pillow case **190** can accommodate two stacked channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b*. In this embodiment, the two channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* can be stacked on top of each other then slid into the large pillow case. Optionally, the channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* can be stacked and connected to each other as described above, then slid into the large pillow case **190**.

With reference to FIG. **11**, the channel pillows **170***a-d* can be standard pillows. FIG. **11** shows an exploded view of a cross section through the center of the channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* and support **172** from the head end **174** to the shoulder end **176**. In some embodiments, each channel pillow **170***a-d* can made up of at least two types of support material. A first layer **194** can have a higher density compared to a second layer **196**, thereby supplying vertical structural support, while the second layer **196** can have a lower density compared to the first layer **195** to provide comfort. Additional layering can be added to accommodate different levels of comfort for different users. In some embodiments, the two layers **194**, **196** can be stacked one on top of the other. Therefore, a first side of the channel pillow can have a first layer **194** of higher density foam, while the opposite side of the channel pillow can have a second layer **196** of lower density foam. Preferably, the layers can be concentrically arranged with the first layer **194** of the higher density foam forming an inner core, and the second layer **196** of lower density foam wrapping around the first layer **194** as an outer shell. By way of example only, the first layer **194** can be a high density foam for structural support, whereas the second layer **196** can be of lower density memory foam to allow comfortable movement and placement of the user's shoulders and arms. This allows the channel pillows **170***a-d* to be reversible while providing the same type of support.

In the preferred embodiment, the composition of the channel pillows **170***a-d* can supply the same amount of vertical support as lower torso region of the bed. The thicknesses of the channel pillows **170***a*-**170***d* can be configured such that when two channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* are stacked on top of each other, the top **173** of the upper pillow

170*a* is generally flush with the top surface **167** of the upper layer **108**, thereby enabling the bed **100** to maintain the flat plane of a traditional mattress when desired for back sleepers, while allowing lateral leeway for side and stomach sleepers. As this flat plane is maintained, a user's preferred head pillow can be placed on top of the channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b*. In some embodiments, the channel pillows **170***a-d* can be configured to rise slightly above the upper layer **108**.

The bed **100** can further comprise a sheet **200** to cover at least the upper layer **108** and the negative space **102**. Preferably, the sheet **200** is configured to reach all the way down to the bottom **112** of the foundation **104** Preferably, the sheet **200** is a fitted sheet that is contoured with additional material to create a pocket **202** that substantially covers the negative space **102** to allow proper coverage, ample room for movement of the user without adding unnecessary pressure on the channel walls, and to enable cleaning. As such, the fitted sheet **200** comprises a pocket **202** dimensioned similarly to the size and shape (i.e. length and width) of the negative space **102**. The sheet **200** can be placed on top of the upper layer **108**. Therefore, in the preferred embodiment, the height of the pocket would be substantially similar to the sum of the depth D of the negative space **102** and the thickness T**4** of the upper layer **108** so that when the sheet **200** is placed on top of the upper layer **108**, the pocket **202** can reach the floor **130** of the negative space **102**.

Existing online mattress companies have proven a model for shipping memory foam mattresses in a compressed form directly to customers, who simply remove the packaging, allowing the full-size mattress to take shape from within packaging of much smaller dimensions. This technique makes it possible for these companies to eliminate brick and mortar mattress stores, save cost on delivery and installation, as well as have a direct relationship with customers.

The bed **100** of the present invention can be manufactured, packaged and delivered in this fashion, allowing the same benefits as existing companies, while introducing to customers the added advantages described herein.

The bed **100** of the present invention can stand alone as a complete bed due to the foundation layer **104**. Because the dimensions of the foundation layer **104** are configured to match standard mattress sizes, the bed **100** can also be used with commercially available bed frames as well.

By way of example only, a king-size bed **100** of the present invention can have a total thickness of about 14 inches in height as measured from the bottom **112** of the foundation layer **104** to the top **167** of the upper layer **108**, and be about 76 inches wide and about 80 inches long.

The negative space **102** can have a depth D of 10 inches from the top surface **110** of the foundation **104** at the upper torso end **120**, a width W**2** of about 16 inches and a length L**5** of about 68 inches centered width-wise, and positioned 4 inches from the head end **114** of the foundation layer **104**, and 4 inches from each side **140**, **142** of the foundation layer **104**. Ideally, in use, the transition region side of the negative space **102** is located just below the armpit of an average adult user when the top of the head of the user is positioned approximately about 6 to about 8 inches from the head end **114** of the bed **100**. The position and dimensions of the negative space **102** allows the user's shoulder and arm to immerse into the negative space **102** when the arms are extended at least about 90 degrees from the torso in a side-sleeping position.

The foundation layer **104** has a thickness T**1** of about 11 inches at the head-end **114** of the bed **100**, and gradates or steps to a thickness T**2** of about 5 to about 7 inches high (as measured at the foot-end **116** of the bed) over about a 5-inch to about a 12-inch transition region **124**, which starts at about 26 inches from the head-end **114** of the bed **100** and terminates at the lower torso region **122**, and the lower torso region **122** extends to the foot-end **116** of the bed **100**. The width W**1** of the foundation layer **104** is about 76 inches.

The cushion layer **106** has a thickness T**3** of about 4 inches to about 6 inches at the foot-end **116** of the foundation **104**, and extends from the foot end **116** until about 42 inches from the foot-end **116** of the bed **104** where it meets the foundation layer **104** and gradates over the same 5 to 12-inch sloped section where it ends at the top **110** of the upper torso region **120** of the foundation layer **104**. The width W**3** of the cushion layer is about 76 inches.

The upper layer **108** has a thickness T**4** of about 3 inches, a width W**4** of about 76 inches, and a length L**6** of about 80 inches with a cutout **168** matching the position and dimensions (length and width) of the negative space **102**.

The support layer **172** in the negative space has a thickness T**5** of about 2 inches, a length L**7** of about 68 inches, and a width W**5** of about 16 inches to match the length and width dimensions of the negative space **102**.

In the embodiment with a stepped transition region **124**, the foundation **104** can have one, two, three, four, or five steps **127** in between the top surface **110** of the foundation **104** at the upper torso region **120** and the top surface **110** of the foundation **104** at the lower torso region **122**. In other words, the transition region **124** of the foundation can comprise one, two, three, four, or five steps **127**. In such an embodiment, the cushion layer **106** has the same complementary steps **129** to correspond and match with the steps **127** of the foundation **104**. The stepped transition region **124** essentially descends from the top surface **110** at the upper torso region **120** to the top surface **110** at the lower torso region **122** causing the top surface **110** at the lower torso region **122** to be lower than the top surface **110** at the upper torso region **120**.

In use, the user can lay the foundation **104** on the floor or within a bed frame. The cushion layer **106** is then placed on top of the foundation **104** with the slanted wall **144** of the cushion layer **106** placed against the angled wall **126** of the foundation **104**. The upper layer **108** can be placed on top of the foundation **104** and the cushion layer **106** so that the cutout **168** of the upper layer **108** aligns with the negative space **102** of the foundation. The upper layer **108** covers the foundation **104** and the cushion layer **108** while leaving the negative space **102** open and accessible. A sheet **200** can be placed on top of the upper layer and fitted around the upper layer **108**. In some embodiments, the sheet **200** can be fitted all the way down to the foundation **104**. The pocket **202** of the sheet is placed into the negative space **102**. A support layer **172** can be placed inside the negative space. Depending on the size of the bed, one pair of channel pillows **170***a*, **170***b* (one stacked on top of the other), or two pairs of channel pillows **170***a-d* (one pair **170***a*, **170***b* stacked next to a second pair **170***c*, **70***d*) can be placed on top of the support layer **172** inside the negative space. In some embodiments, the top of the channel pillows can be aligned substantially flush with the top **167** of the upper layer **108**. In some embodiments, the top of the channel pillows can rise above the top **167** of the upper layer **108**. Optionally, the user can place traditional pillows on top of the channel pillows **170***a-d*.

When the user lies down on the bed **100** on his or her side or stomach, the user's arms can be inserted in between the

wall **132***d* that defines the negative space **102** and the channel pillows **170***a-d* into the negative space for comfortable position of the arms.

The foregoing description of the preferred embodiment of the invention has been presented for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise form disclosed. Many modifications and variations are possible in light of the above teaching. It is intended that the scope of the invention not be limited by this detailed description, but by the claims and the equivalents to the claims appended hereto.

What is claimed is:

1. A bed, comprising:

a) a foundation;

b) a cushion layer positioned on top of the foundation;

c) an upper layer covering the foundation and the cushion layer;

d) a pair of channel pillows; and

e) a support layer,

f) wherein the foundation layer, comprises:

(i) a top surface,

(ii) a bottom surface opposite the top surface,

(iii) a head end adjacent to the top surface and the bottom surface,

(iv) a foot end opposite the head end and adjacent to the top surface and the bottom surface,

(v) a first side adjacent to the head end, the foot end, the top surface, and the bottom surface,

(vi) a second side opposite the first side and adjacent to the head end, the foot end, the top surface, and the bottom surface,

(vii) a width as measured from the first side to the second side,

(viii) an upper torso region having a first thickness defined as a distance from the top surface to the bottom surface at the upper torso region,

(ix) a lower torso region having a second thickness defined as the distance from the top surface to the bottom surface at the lower torso region, wherein the thickness of the upper torso region is greater than the thickness of the lower torso region,

(x) a transition region where the upper torso region transitions into the lower torso region moving from the head end to the foot end, wherein the transition region comprises an angled wall between the top surface at the upper torso region and the top surface at the lower torso region, and

(xi) a negative space defined by a floor and at least one sidewall occupying about 35 percent to about 75 percent of an area of the top surface of the upper torso region,

g) wherein the cushion layer is trapezoid shaped and covers the transition region and the lower torso region of the foundation, the cushion layer comprising:

(i) a top surface,

(ii) a bottom surface parallel to the top surface,

(iii) an upper torso side adjacent to the top surface and the bottom surface, and

(iv) a foot side opposite the upper torso side, wherein the foot side is adjacent and perpendicular to the top surface and the bottom surface, but is non-parallel to the upper torso side, the upper torso side having a slanted wall angled to mate with the angled wall of the foundation and form a flush surface with the top surface of the foundation at the upper torso region,

h) wherein the upper layer comprises a head end, a foot end opposite the head end, a first side adjacent to the head end and the foot end, and a second side opposite the first side and adjacent to the head end and the foot end of the upper layer, and a cutout, wherein the upper layer covers the entire top surface of the foundation, and the cutout is aligned with the negative space, and

i) wherein a first channel pillow of the pair of channel pillows is attached to a second channel pillow of the pair of channel pillows, and wherein each of the first and second channel pillows comprises a first layer having a first density, and a second layer having a second density, wherein the first density is higher than the second density, and wherein the first layer forms an inner core and the second layer surrounds the first layer.

2. The bed of claim **1**, further comprising a sheet, wherein the sheet comprises a pocket dimensioned substantially similar to the negative space.

3. A bed, comprising:

a) a foundation, comprising: an upper torso region, a lower torso region, and a transition region therebetween, wherein the upper torso region defines a negative space having a length and a width;

b) a cushion layer configured to cover the transition region and the lower torso region; and

c) an upper layer configured to cover the foundation and the cushion layer, the upper layer defining a cutout, wherein the cutout has a length and width substantially similar to the length and width of the negative space, wherein the upper torso region has a thickness, the lower torso region has a thickness that is less than the thickness of the upper torso region, and the transition region comprises an angled wall extending from the upper torso region to the lower torso region.

4. The bed of claim **3**, further comprising a channel pillow.

5. The bed of claim **4**, wherein the channel pillow comprises a first layer having a first density, and a second layer having a second density, wherein the first density is higher than the second density.

6. The bed of claim **5**, wherein the first layer forms an inner core of the channel pillow, and the second layer surrounds the first layer.

7. The bed of claim **3**, further comprising a pair of channel pillows and a connector to attach a first channel pillow of the pair of channel pillows to a second channel pillow of the pair of channel pillows.

8. The bed of claim **3** further comprising a support layer having a length and width substantially similar to the length and width of the negative space to fit inside the negative space.

9. The bed of claim **3**, further comprising a sheet comprising a pocket configured to substantially cover the negative space.

10. The bed of claim **3**, wherein the negative space is defined by four sidewalls, wherein a portion of one sidewall nearest the transition region is recessed.

11. A bed, comprising:

a) a foundation, comprising: an upper torso region, a lower torso region, and a transition region therebetween, wherein the upper torso region defines a negative space having a length and a width;

b) a cushion layer configured to cover the transition region and the lower torso region; and

c) an upper layer configured to cover the foundation and the cushion layer, the upper layer defining a cutout, wherein the cutout has a length and width substantially similar to the length and width of the negative space,

wherein the cushion layer comprises a slanted wall configured to mate with the transition region of the foundation.

12. A bed, comprising:

a) a foundation, comprising:

(i) a top surface,

(ii) a bottom surface opposite the top surface,

(iii) a head end adjacent to the top surface and the bottom surface,

(iv) a foot end opposite the head end and adjacent to the top surface and the bottom surface,

(v) a first side adjacent to the head end, the foot end, the top surface, and the bottom surface,

(vi) a second side opposite the first side and adjacent to the head end, the foot end, the top surface, and the bottom surface,

(vii) an upper torso region adjacent to the head end,

(viii) a lower torso region adjacent to the foot end,

(ix) a transition region in between the upper torso region and the lower torso region, wherein the upper torso region remains flat from the head end to the transition region, the transition region descends to the lower torso region, and the lower torso region remains flat from the transition region to the foot end, and

(x) a negative space in the upper torso region of the foundation; and

b) a cushion layer configured to cover the transition region and the lower torso region, wherein the cushion layer comprises a slanted wall that corresponds with the transition region of the foundation.

13. The bed of claim **12**, wherein the transition region is stepped and the slanted wall is stepped to correspond with the stepped transition region.

14. The bed of claim **12**, wherein the transition region extends from the upper torso region to the lower torso region over a length of about 4 inches to about 16 inches.

15. The bed of claim **13**, further comprising a channel pillow configured to fit inside the negative space, wherein the channel pillow comprises a first layer having a first density, and a second layer having a second density, wherein the first density is higher than the second density.

16. The bed of claim **15**, wherein the first layer forms an inner core of the channel pillow, and the second layer surrounds the first layer.

17. The bed of claim **15** further comprising a support layer having a length and width substantially similar to the length and width of the negative space to fit inside the negative space.

18. The bed of claim **16**, further comprising a sheet comprising a pocket configured to substantially cover the negative space.

19. The bed of claim **13**, further comprising a pair of channel pillows and a connector to attach a first channel pillow of the pair of channel pillows to a second channel pillow of the pair of channel pillows.

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